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In a recent issue (4.17) I quoted some words of Professor Gildersleeve concerning the impossibility of adequate and final translation from Latin or Greek into any other language. I recur to the subject now, because it is a vital one to teachers of the Classics, in view of the claim so persistently made that it is possible to get through translations very much, if not all, that the Classics have the power to give, and that by consequence it is a waste of time to study Latin and Greek, and in view of the pressure that is being applied, not merely in the Middle and the Far West, but even in the East, in favor of courses in English about Latin and Greek literature for students who know no Greek or Latin.

In reading Professor Gildersleeve's delightful group of lectures entitled *Hellas and Hesperia*, given in 1908 at the University of Virginia, on the Barbour-Page foundation, I came upon a passage (pages 78 ff.) which I gladly reproduce here, to be read, marked, learned, and inwardly digested, in all its fulness, by all our readers:

With the advance of Greek studies has gone hand in hand an advance in the art of translation—the advance of Greek studies, for, as I put it some time ago, the cubic contents of Greek are greater than ever; and I have no sympathy with the pedantry that bars out translation and insists on the original. Many friends have been lost to classical study by the ban that pedants have issued against renderings first into Latin, and then into modern languages. The French fashion of issuing classic texts, faced with a translation into French, is coming up, and in England Greek scholars of the highest rank, such as Jebb, have won renown not only by their commentaries, but by renderings that answer as commentaries at many subtle points. But translation and methods of translation furnish a theme on which an old teacher might hold forth forever, and after all there abides in the original an incommunicable charm. Jules Janin, the frivolous, tells a story of two French Hellenists who went into rhapsodies over Pindar, and chanted long passages of the original to one another. But when the wife of President Morisset insisted on a translation, and her husband yielded to her request, she protested against the gallimaufry he was trying to palm off on her, and declared that it would be better if these scholars had confessed that they were revelling in indecencies unfit for the ear of a self-respecting woman. There is a familiar illustration of the inadequacy of the best rendering possible in Lewes' *Life of Goethe*, where he translates a verse of Mickell's famous ballad into another English:

The dews of summer night did fall,  
The moon, sweet regent of the sky,

Shone on the walls of Cumnor Hall  
And many an oak that grew thereby.

The nightly dews commenced to fall,  
The moon, whose empire is the sky,  
Shone on the sides of Cumnor Hall  
And all the oaks that stood thereby.

Sweetly did fall the dews of night,  
The moon of heaven, the lovely queen,  
On Cumnor Hall shone silver bright  
And glanced the oaks' broad boughs between.

Now I venture to say with Lewes that no rendering into a foreign tongue is likely to approximate the fidelity of these sacrilegious performances, and what shall be said of a newspaper retranslation into English of a French version of such a master-poem as Poe's *Raven*?

"I pushed the shutter. A superb raven darted into my chamber, gracefully fluttering his wings. He did not make me any reverence. He came in as if he felt perfectly at home, and perched, full of majesty, with the grand airs of a lord or lady, on a bust of Pallas above my door.

I could not refrain from smiling before the grave countenance of this bird of ebony. Tell me, I said aloud, what is your lordly name on this Plutonian shore of the night? He responded, Never again.

This response did not seem to have much sense. Did it ever happen to anybody to find at midnight over his door on a bust of Pallas a bird calling itself 'Never again'?"

A gross caricature, you may say, and unworthy of this audience. Let me exemplify the importance of minute change in diction and rhythm by a rendering of a verse of Tennyson, that keeps much closer to the language than Lewes' translations of Mickell:

The rain had fallen, the poet arose,  
He passed by the town and out of the street.  
A light wind blew from the gates of the sun  
And waves of shadow went over the wheat.  
And he sate him down in a lonely place  
And chanted a melody, loud and sweet  
That made the wild swan pause in her cloud  
And the lark drop down at his feet.

The rain had ceased, the poet rose,  
He passed through town, passed out of street.  
A light wind from the sun's gates blew,  
And waves of shade went o'er the wheat.  
Down sate he in a lonely place  
And sang a song both loud and sweet.  
The wild swan paused within her cloud,  
The lark from heaven dropped at his feet.

Byron is not the most musical of poets, and Swinburne declares that he gains by a translation into French prose, but I recently met with a translation of one familiar line into French prose, and I

am sure that "Fare thee well! and if forever, still forever fare thee well", does not gain in Bourget's rendering, *Adieu, et si c'est pour toujours, hé bien, adieu, pour toujours adieu. Larmes, vaines larmes*, was Brunetière's obvious translation of "tears, idle tears", and there are "tears" in *larmes*, but not our tears. One reason of the inadequacy of translation is the hopeless difference of the phonetic affinities of the various mechanical equivalents. Translate "nightingale" by *rossignol*, if you choose, but the associations of *rossignol* are as ignoble as those of "nightingale" are lofty, and everybody knows how the French Melpomene balked at the translation of Othello because of the "handkerchief". *Mouchoir*, with all its vile associations, was not meant for a tragic crisis. What is the conclusion of the whole matter? Must everybody learn Greek? Such a conclusion would savor too much of that plea for Greek which I declined to make at the outset of these talks. And yet I should like to say a word in closing by way of reply to those who sneer at a smattering of this language and that. It is astonishing, I have said elsewhere, how much enjoyment one can get from a language one understands imperfectly; and Prince Kropotkin, a linguist as all Russians are, asks, "Is there a higher aesthetic delight than to read poetry in a language which one does not yet quite thoroughly understand?" It is astonishing what a moral effect the sentences of a foreign tongue can exercise. It is astonishing what a feeling of fellowship is engendered by a stock quotation from Latin and Greek. Whether it is worth while to spend so much time on Latin and Greek in order to recall a musical line from Homer or Virgil, to say from the heart some of the untranslatables, such as *Sunt lacrimae rerum*, such as *meta kai tode toisi genesthō*, to put one's self into sympathetic relation with the scholarly past, it is not for me to say, as my testimony may be suspect, and might reveal more of my life than would be fitting. All that the best of us reach in any range of study is a smattering, and I am only thankful for my own smatterings. In crises of life the words that come up to one are not always the words of the mother tongue but those that had been acquired at school, the words of comfort and counsel that saved the lesson from being an unmitigated bore. Those nails fastened by the masters of assemblies are golden nails. We say of a supreme resolve: *iacta alea esto*. It means more than "The die is cast", for it means "Let the die be cast and stay cast". But when Caesar crossed the Rubicon he used Greek and not Latin. *Anerrhithō kybos* is recorded among the fragments of his favorite Menander. A queer French writer engraved on his seal the English words "Too late!"—the summary of a life that was on the whole a failure. It does not mean more to us than *Trop tard*, but it must have meant much more to him. Reading Luther's Table Talk many years ago I was struck with the fact that whenever the great translator of the Bible was stirred, he quoted scripture in Latin. *Führ' uns nicht in Versuchung* of his own *Vater unser* could never have meant the same to him as *Ne nos inducas in tentationem*. One's stock of Hebrew may be scant, but one can never forget the narrative of Samson and the strange puns in which he, like other strong men of history, indulged, so that from his entrance to his exit every utterance is a rude jest; and deeply affecting as the story of Joseph is in any version, the three Hebrew words of Jacob's cry over the bloody raiment of his son Joseph defy translation, and linger in the memory

long after what Heinrich Heine called the "tick tack" of the model Hebrew verb has become a faint echo in the brain.

C. K.

### THE ORAL METHOD OF TEACHING LATIN<sup>1</sup>

The oral method of teaching Latin is, properly considered, not a novelty. Its apparent novelty consists in its application to the present conditions of the study of the Classics in our schools. For the oral method has been employed in the teaching of modern languages regularly in our schools for a number of years, and was employed in the teaching of Latin universally down to a comparatively recent period, say, a century or more ago. The introduction of the oral method in the teaching of Latin and Greek, then, at the present day is, on the one hand, a reversion, with certain modifications, to a form of teaching prevalent centuries ago, and, on the other hand, is an adaptation of a form of teaching well-known among our modern language teachers.

The insistence upon a modification of our present system of teaching the Classics is loud and widespread. It proceeds, as we all know, from a profound dissatisfaction with the results of our present teaching. In a democracy like ours the appeal must be made ultimately to the majority, and, if they are not convinced, they labor in vain who try only to convince the cultivated classes. Democracy is only just now coming to its own in the field of education. Nowhere has conservatism held its place more stubbornly. Murmurs of the people against the systems of training to which they have been subjected became seriously effective only in comparatively recent times.

In the minds of the unthinking criticism means immediate reform, and that reform is apt, sometimes, to take the form of obliteration, if it is opposed without due caution. Now the people at large are profoundly convinced of the inefficacy of the training in the Classics which has come down to us as the traditional training of a gentleman. Almost everywhere the college graduate up to a quarter of a century ago had studied Latin for from four to six years. Not one in one hundred, when he left college, was possessed of any genuine command of the language, and the utter lack of knowledge of Latin which he displayed in later years was always coupled with the feeling that he was woefully ignorant of it when he left college. We may say that the college student forgets in after life what he knew in leaving college, of physics, of higher mathematics, of the details of history, etc., and that is true; but, as he looks back upon his college course there was a time when he knew

<sup>1</sup> Address delivered at the meeting of the National Educational Association before the Round Table on the Teaching of Latin, July 8, 1910.

something about these things, and there was a period when he showed a certain facility in his knowledge. Very rarely does a college student show facility in his knowledge of the Classics. It is a common thing to hear educated people laugh about their ignorance of Latin, which they once studied. You rarely hear them laugh about their ignorance of the other subjects that they studied. In the defense of our work as teachers of the Classics, we have fallen back upon the affirmation that they are of particular importance as mental gymnastic, and to that in our modern times we have added another reason which we maintain with great enthusiasm, the importance of the study of the Classics for a proper knowledge of the intricacies of usage of our mother tongue. The public is not interested in either of these reasons, and is not inclined to accept our ordinary explanations of the lack of attainment of our students in our classes in Latin and Greek. This age is an age which demands results, and, if results are not forthcoming, is apt to visit its indignation not so much upon the teacher as upon the subject, as we have learned to our cost. What, therefore, people demand is that if the student studies Latin he should gain some genuine knowledge of it and, while some of us may regard that attitude as unjustifiable, it is nevertheless one which we have to face. If such a demand were impossible of fulfillment, then we might lie back and face the worst, but we are not willing to admit that we are unable, with the time at our command, to develop a reading knowledge of Latin, and, inasmuch as we have failed to do this according to the old method, thinking teachers are turning their eyes to the lessons of the past, and to the lessons that may be drawn from the experience of their colleagues in the modern field, and so has arisen the advocacy of the oral method, or, as it is sometimes called, the direct method.

The first question that presents itself in this discussion is this: by the employment of the oral method do we mean that we desire to teach our pupils to use Latin in common conversation, as if it were a modern language? Now this question may be answered unhesitatingly in the negative. Latin, in spite of the dreams of some enthusiasts, cannot be made a spoken tongue. What, then, do we mean to do? In brief we lay down this premise, that the prime necessity for ready reading of Latin is ready knowledge of it, its peculiarities of structure, its peculiarities of form, and, furthermore, that this reading knowledge can best be obtained by constant employment on the part of the pupil of the knowledge that he gains *as he gains it*. It must be remembered that, while modern languages are taught now by the oral method, very few of those who study them may be expected to employ them in current speech. Nay, even those students who go on to

the higher academic degrees, for which all universities now require a rudimentary knowledge of French and German, even they are not expected, nor do they themselves expect, in the vast majority of cases, ever to speak the language; but the experience of our modern friends shows that the best preparation for reading is the oral use of the tongue and a proper theory of teaching would declare that what is true with regard to the modern language is true with regard to the ancient.

The literature of Greece and Rome, which has come down to us, is what we want to read, and what we want to teach our pupils to read, with a certain amount of ease. That literature is, with slight exceptions, an elevated literature, and it does not embody the language of the street or the home. There is, therefore, no occasion to employ in Latin, to any great extent at least, even in reading, the language of every day life. This is an additional reason why in advocating the oral method we do not claim to teach our pupils to speak Latin as an every day language.

In brief, then, when we speak of the oral method we mean the constant employment, in speaking, of that which has been learned. What will be spoken, the material of the classroom, will depend very largely, therefore, upon what is being studied at the time, not upon any merely conversational aim.

For reading Latin or any other language, the first thing that the pupil has to learn is forms; the next necessity for reading is vocabulary, and the third is syntax. Of these three, so little syntax is actually needed in the initial stages of study that what is needed may come almost without consideration as a by-product. The main emphasis is to be laid upon forms and words. Forms must be committed to memory, a truism everywhere acknowledged, but the committing to memory of a set of forms involves an amount of waste if along with that acquisition does not go constant practice. It used to be customary to have declension bees and conjugation bees and pupil was pitted against pupil in the ready giving of detached forms. While there may be some value in that practice, it is very slight, for experience shows that a pupil may be able to give the forms of a paradigm with exactness and still not translate correctly the individual form when he sees it in a sentence. But this is not all. A student who is well drilled in the isolated forms will stumble badly when different forms are associated in a sentence. If we take a simple sentence, like "The father gives to his son a book", we should expect our pupils to translate that sentence into Latin with ease and correctness. Now, as a matter of experience, the number of mistakes that a class of twenty can make in such a sentence, when every member of the class can inflect correctly throughout every one of the words necessary, is remarkable. I have seen a class



of graduate students, with teaching experience, stumble pitifully over such little sentences as that. I have seen a woman of ten years' experience in teaching when asked to render a sentence like "He wished to see his mother", do it in this way: *Volo*—a pause—a reflection—and finally—*vult, video*—a similar pause for reflection—and, finally, *videre*, and in the same way with the third word. Now that is not knowledge—that is a more or less pitiful make-believe which may readily be remedied if the student has been trained from the start to the difference between forms, as shown by their distinct signs, as distinct from the difference of meaning, as shown by distinct stems.

The oral method says, therefore, that we must not teach forms as mere *tours-de-force* of memory, nor must we trust to laborious translation of Latin sentences—with perpetual reference to the printed paradigm—but while we have the complete paradigm learned, we must exercise the knowledge continually in actual utterance. Given in the first declension the words *regina, rosa, puella, agricola*, and the verb forms *dat, dant, dabat, dabant*, the teacher will ring the changes as follows: The queen gives the rose to the girl of the farmer, queens give roses to the girls of the farmers; rose of the girl to the farmer; girl of the queen; to the farmer; of the queen; in the plural, etc., all rapidly, orally and vivaciously.

The employment of Latin in oral speech in the classroom requires, to be sure, a certain apparatus, particularly interrogative pronouns, such as *quis*, and *quid, quantum, qualis, quando*, and the like, and also a certain number of imperative forms, such as *dic, narra, responde*; a certain number of particles, like *sed*, and *at*, and *igitur*, perhaps, but this apparatus is very small. Practically it can be committed to memory during the first couple of lessons in the first year. It does not require any particular book, that is to say, it can be employed with any book. In the majority of our beginners' books the reading material in the early lessons is extremely artificial. It is an unfortunate fact that the vocabulary of the first two declensions does not lend itself to reading and conversation, but in spite of this, by the device of question and answer and with some ingenuity on the part of the teacher, the oral method may be employed with every beginners' book now on the market. Some are better than others, and in fact there have been attempts in recent years to provide material for oral practice in many beginners' books in the form of short dialogues or narratives, but in all these books the oral work has been incidental, and the written work and the set recitation have been essential. The oral method reverses this, and makes the oral work essential and the written work incidental.

It is evident from what has been said that a very important side of oral work is the continual

rendering of English into Latin. I know that some distinguished scholars maintain that the translation of English into Latin should be deferred for some months until the student has acquired a fairly complete knowledge of simple forms. The oral method denies this, and maintains that the boy who can render quickly at dictation a sentence like "The girl loves the rose", has a better knowledge of the forms involved than the one who can laboriously spell out *Puella rosam amat*. In the majority of our beginners' books the exercises for translation have a definitely graded length. We have usually some ten sentences for translation from Latin into English for every lesson, and perhaps half that number of sentences from English into Latin.

Now if the pupil has studied a lesson that contains two or three substantives and the same number of adjectives and verb-forms, the ordinary teacher can, as I have shown above, ring innumerable changes upon these elements and instead of the paltry ten sentences can form thirty or forty; as the lessons go on, with the increase in vocabulary the number is practically unlimited. There are, however, some books that have been made especially for this kind of work. Here we find the exercises consisting of a short piece of narrative with directions for expansion on the part of the teacher. We have English and German books made after this fashion, and it is likely that we shall soon have American books as well. That translation of Latin sentences is valuable is freely admitted, but, in the initial stages, its value is slight as compared with the translation of English into Latin.

It is evident from what I have said that at the outset very little attention will be paid, formally, to syntax. The use of the infinitive mood after a verb of saying, of subjunctives after the particles *ut* and *ne*, and of the indicative after a few particles like *ubi* and *postquam* will give material, together with the ordinary concords, for an immense amount of practice in verb-forms. The characteristic meaning of the cases, by which I mean the indirect object for the dative case, particularly with verbs of giving and the like, the direct object in the accusative case, the simple objective and partitive genitives, and the ablative of means, manner, separation and place where, will afford ample material for the most extensive drill in the forms of the nouns; in fact, it is quite possible, if it were desirable, to spend the whole of a year on reading which would involve practically no more syntax than what I have mentioned. How this amount of syntax is to be taught is a matter of small moment. If the teacher can do it inductively, there is no objection. Most teachers will probably find it preferable to give it deductively.

In the matter of vocabulary it is necessary to have

a strict limitation. The ultimate aim of Latin study, as indicated, would prevent any extensive employment of the colloquial phrases of the street. But, even so, the work of the students should be devoted primarily to learning those words that are likely to prove most useful in their reading, by reason of their relative frequency of occurrence; but even with the limited word lists of the first year much can be done, for the study of vocabulary can be combined with rudimentary study in word-formation, and, just as a child can make an adverb from an English adjective or an adjective from an English noun, so elementary training in such work in Latin, very early in his course, will increase his command of words surprisingly.

The oral method lays very little stress upon home preparation of original work. Reviewing at home is entirely in place, but studying the advance lesson at home is somewhat to be discouraged with ordinary pupils, because in many cases it is ineffective, either on account of assistance rendered to the child or by reason of the incorrect results with which we are so familiar. The translation of passages set for reading in the book should come from the study of the elements from which they are composed, and the home study would be better devoted to this. In some of the European schools a small piece of translation is put on the board, and the meanings of the words being known, or given, the translation is elicited and the class drilled on the material involved in it, the home work being confined almost entirely to reviews.

But here particular objection must be made to the use of the vocabularies so commonly provided in our text-books. The remarks of Professor Rippmann on the bad effects of the use of vocabularies in the case of modern language study are so thoroughly applicable to our own problem that I quote them (*Modern Language Teaching* 4:239):

The worst thing is to let the pupil use a dictionary or a special vocabulary. To look up a word in the dictionary or vocabulary is to get the meaning with the least effort and the least effect. The pupil who has been allowed to acquire the dictionary habit does not stop to see whether he can make out the meaning unaided. He turns the word up at once, and the impression is a slight one, even if he proceeds to write the word down with the meaning beside it. Sometimes there is a little difficulty that remains unsolved by the dictionary: a phrase occurs which cannot be made out by word-for-word translating, but requires a little thought before the right English equivalent is obtained. Many editors do not allow the pupil to do even this for himself; they supply notes which contain renderings ready-made. A comparison of such editions and those on reform lines throws an interesting light on the familiar charge that the newer methods are designed to make things unduly easy for the pupil.

Often, when I have advised the abandoning of dictionaries and vocabularies, teachers have asked: 'How, then, are the pupils to prepare their work?'

My answer is that, generally speaking, home-work should be revision and application rather than preparation; that preparation *with* a dictionary has grave disadvantages; and that there are two ways in which a fresh portion of the text can be prepared without a dictionary, both of them educationally sound. The first method is the one which I should recommend for ordinary use: The teacher glances through the page or pages he is going to set for preparation, and underlines such words as he knows to be unfamiliar to his pupils; when giving out the home-work, he points out these words and explains them.

Now what I have said of the oral method is applicable particularly to the first year of study. It is there that the foundations of accuracy are laid. It is there that iteration upon iteration is absolutely essential, and it is in the first year, in our ordinary system, that slovenly habits of thinking are so frequently developed. In the subsequent years increasing stress will be laid upon prepared translation outside of the class-room, but at the same time the oral method always lays particular stress upon oral exercises. A favorite exercise of the kind is for the instructor to read before the class a piece of simple narrative in Latin, and quiz the members of the class as to the meaning of the passage, to see whether they comprehend it thoroughly. He then requires that the members of the class bring in on the following day the story as they remember it. It is to be observed that here the training of the ear is continued in that the original Latin is understood only through the ear. Another exercise of a different character is to read a short narrative in English before the class, so that they may have some connected idea of the story and have them write out the story in Latin. Such exercises as these afford plenty of opportunity for training in syntactical discrimination, for with every exercise special constructions can be required of the pupil. Naturally, if this were not done in the case of many pupils, the written Latin would take the form of a congeries of short detached sentences.

Now I have only attempted in the foregoing to give an outline sketch of the main characteristics of the oral or direct method. Perhaps the chief advantage of the method is that it is extremely elastic, and the fact that by reason of the demands that it makes upon the teacher it renders him at the same time practically independent of the text-book. It makes the teacher a teacher indeed, not merely a hearer of recitations, and the interrogator of the lesson learned. It emphasizes the personal relation between teacher and pupil. This very fact makes the method a more exacting one than the ordinary one of question and answer from the pupil, but at the same time its results are so much better that it is worth the additional exertion.

GONZALEZ LODGE.

## REVIEW

Caesar's First Campaign. A Beginner's Latin Book.

By William A. Jenner and Henry E. Wilson, Boys' High School, Brooklyn. New York: D. Appleton and Co. (1910).

This book is a long step in advance of its predecessors of the *Bellum Helveticum* type. As its name indicates, it is based very closely upon the first 29 chapters of the Gallic War, more however in vocabulary than in grammar. By the development of the story the authors have essayed to bring an interest other than the purely grammatical into the work of the first year, and the book ought to be welcomed by those teachers who believe in the inductive method in grammar and who desire to read Caesar from the start. There are good and useful hints as to the written work, methods of declension and conjugation, frequent reviews, which take note of English derivatives, etc., which will increase the attractiveness and efficiency of the book in class room work. In fact there is so much that is new and serviceable in the work that it may seem ungracious in the reviewer to call attention to certain faults and presumptuous to question the wisdom of such a close limitation of the field for first year work.

In making an attack upon Caesar according to the direct method, the authors wisely see that it is cruel to present text for reading before the simpler notions of an inflected language have been grasped and the easier agreements of noun, adjective and verb have been taught. Hence the first ten lessons present the usual declensions and conjugations, arriving at the third declension and the third conjugation very early. A brief English life of Caesar is run through these early lessons as a preparation for the account of Gaul and Helvetia. From the eleventh lesson onward a small portion of unaltered Caesar text heads every lesson, after which follow paradigms and rules with exercises in both Latin and English. Beginning with lesson XIV, a "Development Exercise is provided, breaking up the Caesar text to follow in the next lesson into short and easy sentences, with whose forms and constructions the pupil is already familiar". This idea is similar to that already employed by Professor Potter in his *New Method for Caesar*, except that Messrs. Jenner and Wilson attempt to give a connected idea of the whole passage and make their exercises as a rule twice the length of the text to follow. The effort to rewrite Caesar's sentences leads them at times into strange phraseology; examples are, in § 149, *Imperium totius Galliae erat perfacile*; in § 118, *Aquitania est una trium partium Galliae*; in § 156 *Ei fines altera ex parte monte Iura continentur*; in § 178 *Helvetii constituerunt ea comparare* (no antecedent or explanation of *ea*); in § 347 *tamen* loses its force after the preceding *voluit*; in

§ 362, *Iter ulli dare non potest*, instead of *negat se posse iter ulli dare*. When we reach chapter 13 and 14 we find the indirect discourse in the reading lesson itself not only made direct but considerably altered and simplified. In doing so, the sting of Divico's reply is removed by the loss of the last sentence: *eius rei populum Romanum esse testem*. And yet we know from experience that these omissions and commissions bother the teacher, not the pupil, who will be assisted by this simplified Latin in understanding the harder text.

Inasmuch as the development of the forms and the syntax is orderly, it has very seldom been possible to make the grammar lesson a true preparation for the reading of the next bit of text. That attempt can result only in helpless confusion unless the reading matter is manufactured to meet the needs of the grammar. There is still a field for another beginner's book with more of Rome and less of South Africa in it than in *Ora Maritima* and *Pro Patria*. The choice of paradigm words is not always happy. In the first conjugation *libero* is hard to pronounce in the imperfect subjunctive passive, and furthermore is not in the list of words to be memorized. On the other hand it is a good thing and indicative of the true perspective to present the perfect tense next after the present, before the imperfect has made its false impression on nearly every mind (§ 103). The subjunctive comes relatively early, as soon as the indicative has been completed; indirect discourse comes later with the infinitives.

The authors lay great stress upon the limited and carefully chosen vocabulary. Pupils are not required to memorize all the words used in the book but only those occurring in the Helvetian War which are used six or more times in Caesar I-V. These are printed in blacker type in the vocabularies. Finally, in a Word List 500 of the most useful of these are classified by parts of speech and by Caesar chapters, for review. The editors say: "This classified list consists of words occurring in Caesar's First Campaign and used six or more times in the first five books of the Gallic War". This is misleading; what they mean is that this list contains part of such words, the total of which is about 600 instead of 500. Hence their further claim that their list may be used for marking sight passages "with scientific accuracy" is untenable. I may be pardoned for referring here to the select word list published in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 3.124 ff., where I set forth 600 words for memorizing during the first year. Even with the prospect of reading nothing but Caesar in the second year, I believe it is a serious question whether only Caesarian words should be learned during the first year, and that too words chosen from so narrow a field. In fact the very opposite view has been defended by Professor Potter, in the belief that



the stock words of Caesar will be learned by repeated reading, while the first year should provide the less common. There is truth in what he says. Coming now to the list given in the book before us for review, I notice the following omissions (classed as "Ciceronian" by Professor Lodge):

- Ch. 1. lex (5-26-7), used in a paradigm on p. 20.  
 2 consul (8-48-1)  
 4 poena (4-17-25)  
 eripio (7-12-24)  
 morior (2-6-19)  
 6 difficilis (3-10-2)  
 7 urbs (2-107-99), a good instance of unfair discrimination.  
 10 conscribo (7-19-0)  
 12 oculus (4-12-42); "oculist" never fails to interest.  
 deus (5-36-96)  
 16 adsum (6-8-24)  
 vita (4-37-26), et cetera.

Of course a long list of words must be omitted which are first found in the later books of Caesar, for instance: terra, postulo, rex, maneo, audio, brevis, progredior, fugio, iacio, turris, vir, mare, insula, rego, noceo, etc., usually found in first-year books. It is even more unfortunate that certain "Caesarian" words have been omitted from this list, although they occur in the vocabularies. No reason is given to account for the omission, except the desire to keep the number down to 500. I note, as omitted:

- Ch. 1. virtus (see p. 21)  
 ad (" " 12)  
 4 suspicio (" " 96)  
 decem (" " 93)  
 5 privatus (" " 100)  
 6 expeditus (" " 117)  
 omnino (" " 113)  
 9 relinquo (" " 147)  
 propter (" " 147)

There are two misprints in the word-list (to say nothing of the variant of Professor Lodge's *praenomen*); in chapter 10 read *superus* not *superbus* and *ibi* not *ubi*. Another small point, yet annoying to the teacher, is to find the words of a chapter out of order, that is, not given as they occur in the Caesar text.

I have gone into this matter of words more fully than usual, partly because I am glad to see real use being made of Professor Lodge's Vocabulary, partly because I am sorry to see the words chosen from so narrow a field. However, the test of the pudding will be in the eating, and if pupils can be brought to the second year with any 500 words in their heads, much has been gained.

After the word list a Syntactical Syllabus is found, which is useful in making final reviews and in

checking up knowledge gained. Why the authors make the astonishing statement that "statistics fail to give precise figures for ablative and subjunctive constructions" is not clear, unless written before Mr. Byrne's Syntax of High School Latin was available. A second edition will no doubt make good this deficiency.

The book is attractive in print, paper and binding, and the illustrations, line drawings from Professor Swain's photographs, ought to give the story a local habitation. But would it not have been better to stick to the old terms, *Helvetians*, and *migration*, instead of *Swiss* and *trek*? There is always danger in rendering an ancient concept by a term which connotes something different now.

On the whole, Caesar's First Campaign is a welcome addition to our first year manuals and a sign of life and vigor among the teachers of preparatory Latin. Further test in the class room will, of course, be needed to prove its right to supplant any of the older books.

STEPHEN A. HURLBUT.

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As stated on the last page of every issue, THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY is not published in weeks in which there is a legal or school holiday. That means that the paper will not be published on December 31 or on January 7, 1911.

## RECENT BOOKS

The Teaching of Classics in Secondary Schools of Germany: a report to the British Government by Messrs. Headlam, Fletcher, and Paton. London: Wyman & Sons. 1s. (See THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 3.193, 201.)

Caesar's Gallic War, I-IV, and Selections for Sight Reading from Caesar's Gallic War, V-VII, from Caesar's Civil War, and from Nepos' Lives. Edited by W. B. Gunnison and W. S. Harley. Silver, Burdett, and Co. \$1.25.

Aristophanes: Comedies. Translated by Benjamin Bickley Rogers. Part I, The Knights; Part II, The Acharnians. The Macmillan Co. \$5.00.

Pompeii. W. M. Mackenzie. Colored illustrations. The Macmillan Co. \$2.50.

The University of Michigan Studies, Humanistic Series: Latin Abstract Substantives, by Manson A. Stewart; Autobiographic Elements in Latin Inscriptions, by Henry H. Armstrong; Roman Law Studies in Livy, by Alvin E. Evans; Reminiscences of Ennius in Silius Italicus, by Laura B. Woodruff. Each part \$1.40. The Macmillan Co.

The Odyssey of Homer. Translated into English Verse by J. W. Mackail. Three volumes. London: John Murray. 15s.

The Cornell Studies in Classical Philology. The Poetic Plural of Greek Tragedy in the Light of Homeric Usage. By Horace Leonard Jones. Longmans, Green, & Co. Pp. iv + 167. \$1.80.

The Annals of Tacitus. An English Translation with Introduction, Notes and Maps. By George G. Ramsay. 2 volumes. London: John Murray. 30s.

Second Steps in Latin. By F. Ritchie. Edited by F. C. Staples. Longmans, Green, & Co. Pp. viii + 164. \$1.75.

Latin Composition in the High School. Part I: As the Colleges Conceive It. Part II: As the Manuals Conceive It. By William Gardner Hale. Reprinted from The School Review 18.

Controversies over the Imitation of Cicero. By Izora Scott. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University. 8vo. \$1.50.

The World of Homer. By Andrew Lang. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 8vo.

Romance of Imperial Rome. By Elizabeth W. Champney. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 8vo. \$3.50.

Plutarch's Cimon and Pericles. Translated by Bernadotte Perrin. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 8vo. \$2.

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